The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor as a source of information for legislative and judicial field, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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A humble slave I despise! a rebellious slave I respect.—Wendell Phillips.

WHOLE NO. 1350 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1937 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer VOL. 27, NO. 9

A. F. of L. Executive Council Defends Green on Miners' Charge of Disloyalty

Declares Motive of Attack by Lewis Group "Is to Embarrass and Weaken the American Federation of Labor by Causing Its President to Resign, Willingly or Unwillingly, Through an Attack on His Membership in the United Mine Workers, and Quite Regardless of the Fact that Such Procedure Places the General Labor Movement in Public Ridicule and Disrepute."

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at its closing session of its quarterly meeting here, absolved William Green, president of the Federation, of the charge made by the Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers of America of disloyalty to labor in connection with a statement issued by the A. F. of L. head regarding the settlement terms of the strike of the United Automobile Workers of America against the General Motors Corporation, and condemned the action of the Policy Committee in demanding Mr. Green's expulsion from the Miners' Union not only as a "wholly unwarrantable" attack upon the A. F. of L. head, but also as a blow aimed at the American Federation of Labor itself.

The statement issued by Mr. Green, which was allegedly the basis for the attack on him by the Miners' Policy Committee, said that in the auto strike settlement terms the union had won the right to bargain collectively and that it was the only union which had been recognized as the sole bargaining agency for all of the General Motors employes and that "to this extent and in this respect the settlements represent a step forward in a very large way to the demands of the General Motors management."

The reaffirmation by the Executive Council of its full faith in President Green was made public today in a statement signed by Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L., and ordered sent to all national and international unions, the A. F. of L. Metal Trades, Building Trades and Railway Employes' and Union Label Trades Departments, State federations of labor, city central bodies and 35,000 local unions.

The text of Secretary-Treasurer Morrison's letter follows:

"To All Organized Labor:

"It has come to the attention of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor that the Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers, while in meeting assembled in Washington, D. C., on February 13 last, adopted resolutions condemning President Green and calling upon the officers and Executive Board of the United Mine Workers to expel him from membership for making what the group interpreted as 'gratuitous, insulting, antiunion, strike breaking statements.'

Executive Council Approved Statement

"The statement referred to is the issuance of a declaration of the Executive Council approving and adopting it, and released by President Green.

"It reasonable to assume from prior actions and known circumstances that these resolutions will be considered and acted on by the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers—indeed, the stage was well set for such a shameful situation when, immediately preceding the opening of the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Tampa, Florida, the President of the American Federation of Labor was summarily directed to absent himself from the convention and answer the charge of the Officers and Executive Board of the United Mine Workers as having aided and abetted a 'dual' movement and contrary to the provisions of the United Mine Workers.

"He was further charged as having consorted with and harbored, even comforted and aid in the enemies of the United Mine Workers. He was cited to appear instantly to show cause why he should not be enjoined and restrained from associating with the officers of the A. F. of L. and in advancing and conserving the best interests of the A. F. of L. and of the Committee for National and International Unions and all branches thereof, and in the form 'of the whims of the Officers and Executive Board of the United Mine Workers, he would be held in contempt and subject to such penalty as the Miners' Executive Board might determine.

A. F. of L. Is Attacked

"Ordinarily and by general rule, precedent and agreed understanding, the American Federation of Labor cannot and does not intrude in the internal affairs of any of its affiliated unions. When, however, the rights and the interests of other affiliated unions are seriously impaired and when the well being of the American Federation of Labor itself is at stake, it becomes the solemn duty of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to intervene and make clear the issues involved and the course intended to be pursued.

"In this case the unwarrantable attack upon President Green is primarily not so much by personal considerations, but rather the understanding and the predominating motive is to embarrass and weaken the American Federation of Labor by causing its President to resign, willingly or unwillingly, through an attack upon his membership in the United Mine Workers and quite regardless of the fact that such a procedure places the general labor movement in public ridicule and disrepute.

Reaffirms Confidence in Green

"Because these purposes and objectives are unfounded and ill designed, the Executive Council reaffirms its full confidence in President Green and denounces the attacks made upon him as wholly unjustified, unsupported by fact and in complete disregard and violence of the constitution and laws of the United Mine Workers. We hold this attack is inspired solely by spleen and bitterness, that it is purposed as another 'strategic gap' in the attempt to enforce the will of a minority group upon the American labor movement and quite regardless of loss and suffering entailed by the workers of our country.

Mine Workers Constitution Violated

"In support of these convictions we cite the fact the constitution and laws of the United Mine Workers, in Article 18, Section 7, only empower the Officers and Executive Board of that organization to suspend or expel an officer or member in the event such officer or member is charged with and found guilty of 'demanding, leading or encouraging a dual union, or a dual movement within the organization.'

"It is clear, of course, what is meant by a 'dual movement within the organization.' This embraces a dual movement of miners within the United Mine Workers. Certainly it cannot be said, much less be proven by valid evidence that President Green has fomented, led or encouraged a dual movement within the United Mine Workers. To the contrary all evidence demonstrates his loyal support and defense of the United Mine Workers even to the maintenance of all its rights within the A. F. of L. during the present period of suspension.

"Dual Union" Defined

"When we seek enlightenment regarding possible meaning and definition of a 'dual union' as used in the constitution of the United Mine Workers, we are not left at sea or to our own discretion or judgment. Section 4 of Article 14 of the constitution of that organization defines a 'dual union' in no uncertain terms. It provides in substance that members shall be expelled from the United Mine Workers in accepting membership in the:

"Industrial Workers of the World

"Working Class Union

"One Big Union

"Any other dual organization not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

"National Chamber of Commerce

"Ku Klux Klan

"Communist Party.

"By no stretch of the imagination can it be said, much less be proven, that President Green has 'accepted' membership in any of these dual organizations; that he has aided, abetted, or has knowingly or encouraged any of these organizations. To the contrary, his entire life has been devoted to combating these and all other subversive and destructive movements and organizations.

Mine Union Laws Ignored

"The constitutional provisions just referred to were in no way suspended, altered or changed at the recent convention of the United Mine Workers, nor the specific provision of the last quoted section the officers and members of the United Mine Workers are specifically prohibited from fomenting, giving aid or encouragement to a 'dual' organization not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.'

"The question that arises as to the validity of the course pursued by these officers, and which charges President Green with wrong doing is not adhering to the constitutional obligation, they have assumed as officers of the United Mine Workers. Does this not evidence the total disregard of their own laws, rules and regulations and indicate clearly the character of attack involved?

"Certainly under such circumstances the Executive Council can well understand President Green's determination to resist to the utmost this most unfair, unjustified, ill inspired and unconstitutional charge lodged against him. It is impossible for the Executive Council to believe that the rank and file of the United Mine Workers will either tolerate or permit such a deliberate persecution and unconstitutional prosecution long to continue of one who has been a trusted member of their organization for over thirty years and who has served as Secretary-Treasurer for more than eleven years.

Spite and Bitterness Charged

"There can be needed further evidence of the injustice, illegality, spite and bitterness involved in all these attacks upon President Green, than let us turn to the records of the American Federation of Labor.

"It is an indisputable fact that at each succeeding convention of the American Federation of Labor, President Lewis placed President Green in nomination for the high and trusted office of President of the A. F. of L. and in the most commendatory and praiseworthy language, and presented the unanimous and good will by the United Mine Workers.

"Less than a year and a half ago, at the Atlantic City Convention of the A. F. of L., President Lewis referred to President Green in the following terms:

"'This great President of the American Federation of Labor typifies all that is desirable in American citizenship and in the leadership of American labor.

"Coming from the ranks of an affiliated organization, the United Mine Workers of America, he served his apprenticeship in that trade. He became familiar with the problems of those who toil and struggle in the mines in the mining industry. He served them throughout the years as an officer of that organization.

"He has served his native State of Ohio as a representative of all the people. He has served the people of this Republic of the United States, as an officer of the American Federation of Labor, as a citizen and as an industrial statesman in a manner that commends itself to all thoughtful citizens. * * *

"And so as a representative of an affiliated organization, the United Mine Workers of America, I am particularly proud today to again have the privilege of presenting his great and fine personable convention, which marks perhaps a milestone in the history of the struggles of the workers of this country, the name of John L. Lewis and the United Workers of America for its President—William Green."

Lewis Group to Become C. I. O. Official

"If additional proof is required as to the esteem in which President Green was held by President Lewis—and since the formation of the C. I. O.—then reference may be had to letters sent and publicity issued by President Lewis under dates of December 7, 1935, and January 12, 1936, wherein he refers to President Green to desert the American Federation of Labor and accept an appointment in the C. I. O. at an equal if not greater remuneration than he is receiving from the A. F. of L. Thus he was being solicited to desert the movement which has sheltered and aided the United Mine Workers through so many years of the labor movement's history and when it was weak and in need of friends and supporters.

Unity in Labor Movement Urged

"The Executive Council regrets exceedingly the necessity for the issuance of this statement. However, when one is compelled to defend where silence can only lead to greater injustice and tend to create a feeling of despair on the part of workers of our country. The Executive Council regards unity in labor ranks, and confusion that has taken place in the affairs of organized labor. It notes with grave apprehension the trend of events today in our industrial life. It cannot view this internal discord and strife other than tragic in the life and work of all wage earners in our country.

"We therefore declare it to be the clear understanding may be had of the character of the attack being made upon the President of the American Federation of Labor. It is the further hope that through the clearing of issues further attacks, personal or otherwise, may be avoided.

"While it is true that differences have arisen in the councils of labor regarding methods and means best designed to benefit the organized and unorganized workers in our land, nevertheless. it is our hope and desire that it shall be our continued purpose to unite labor within the fold of the American Federation of Labor and by peaceful and honorable methods and means to not only increase but adjust all differences.

"It is to this end the American Federation of Labor will carry on and in the performance of this duty it calls upon all labor and affiliated unions to rally to the cause of organized labor as symbolized by the American Federation of Labor.

Issued by direction of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

"Fraternally yours.

"FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary-Treasurer,
"American Federation of Labor."

Employers Are Distributing Fake Questionnaires on Social Security

Scheme to Extort from Employes Union Affiliations, Religion and Other Personal Information Not Required by Law Unearthed by Social Security Board.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The depths of ingenuity to which some unscrupulous employers will descend in order to acquire information regarding the union memberships of their employes is revealed in a warning issued by the Social Security Board relative to the circulation of unauthorized questionnaires purporting to be demanded by the Board and intended to disclose not only the union affiliations of workers but also their religion and other personal affairs not required for the administration of the Social Security Act.

In announcing the issuance of a warning to employers against this practice the Social Security Board said:

"The only information required of employes by the Board is called for on the application for a social security account number, which is labeled 'Form SS-5, Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D. C.' Blanks available to all employers who have not already applied for them may be had at post offices.

"This application blank asks only a few simple questions, such as name, address, sex, color, age, and business address of employer. These answers are necessary for the purpose of identification.'

"This form," the Board emphasized, "makes no reference to nationality, religion, education, or union affiliation, and when filed with the Board is held confidential."

The Board has received samples of questionnaires reported as being distributed by employers in certain sections of the United States. "The questionnaires," the Board said, "state or imply that the information sought is for, or required by, the Social Security Board. Such questionnaires, however, do not bear the Government's imprint and form number, as is the case with all official forms or questionnaires issued by the Social Security Board."

The Board requests that all instances of the distribution by employers of questionnaires, which by expressed or implied intent carry the impression of being required or authorized by the Social Security Board, should be brought to the Board's attention.

In amplifying the subversive character of this plot against the workers the Board said that instances had come to its attention in which "questionnaires have been circulated among employes by employers containing the statement that 'the information requested below is mandatory under the Federal Social Security Act.' These particular questionnaires ask about the employe's nationality, name of former employer, marital status, including a check on a possible divorce record, and education.

"A New Jersey firm has distributed a questionnaire among its employes headed 'Social Security Record System —Employe History Record—Form C-SSA.' This form, which asks questions about religion, nationality, union affiliation, and citizenship, would indicate a systematic trend in the direction of the standardization of a questionnaire form for general distribution to employes as a routine office record, disclosing which the implication that the information is wanted by the Social Security Board."

The Board added that it "has received letters indicating that employes have been given questionnaires in plants or factories and have been told to supply the information sought and return the questionnaires to the employer."

The Board emphasized the fact that employers generally are cooperating wholeheartedly with it in the administration of the Act.

Agricultural Workers National Council Planned by A. F. of L. Executive Council

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Plans for uniting various unions composed of agricultural workers, and of cannery, packing and allied laborers unions into a National Agricultural Workers Council were unanimously approved by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at its quarterly meeting here. William Green, president of the Federation, was instructed to call a conference of such unions in the near future to develop the proposal. The time and scope of the conference would probably meet in some city on the Pacific Coast, it was said, as there are a number of Federal labor unions composed of agriculture, vegetable, fruit and cannery workers.

Due to the seasonal character of agricultural work, the organization problem presents certain difficulties. Mr. Green pointed out that in the case of branches of farm work around 250,000 workers are employed during the busy vesting and canning season, the number shrinking to about 40,000 in the winter. It is this essentially migratory character of certain types of agricultural employment, that creates difficulties in organization procedure.

The proposed national council, Mr. Green said, would be a clearing house of information and service. He also expressed the hope that it would be the means of organizing agricultural workers on a national basis.

Yakima Teamsters Win Two Wage Increase Agreements

After two years' organizing effort, the Teamsters Union of Yakima, Wash., negotiated an agreement with several wholesale bakeries in the Yakima territory that provides a 10% raise of bakery drivers approximately $1 a day. The union also negotiated an agreement with truck operators for a 25 cent per day increase on local pick-up and delivery trucks.

LABOR MEN FILL PUBLIC OFFICES

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The commissioners of Licking county, Ohio, appointed Edgar E. Baker of Newark, Ohio, as clerk of the Board of County Commissioners. Baker has been well known in Newark labor and civic circles for a number of years. He has been an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and at the time of his appointment was serving as secretary of the Newark Trades and Labor Assembly.

Mayor Russell Bengal of Jackson, Mich., recently appointed eight members of the Jackson Federal Labor Union, No. 19,000, as members of the Men's Union, served as governor of the State for ten days following the resignation of Governor Fitz John Murphy, who resigned to be sworn in as a United States Senator by Vice President Mr. Talbot served two terms as Lieutenant-Governor, and was the unsuccessful candidate for the office of governor in the 1936 primary.

Thirteen representatives of organized labor are members of the Legislative Assembly of Colorado, now in session at Denver. Eleven labor men hold seats in the House of Representatives and three are in the Senate. James A. Broderick, secretary to Governor Ammons, is a member of the Denver Plumbers Union.

A. F. of L. Council Solves Building Trades and Lumber Workers Jurisdiction Puzzle

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—A peculiar jurisdiction problem was brought to the attention of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at its quarterly meeting here by officials representing the Central Labor Council of Tacoma, Wash.

The Sawmill and Timber Workers Union in the Tacoma area are affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The Tacoma Council of the Carpenters Brotherhood is affiliated with the Tacoma Building Trades and Central Labor Council and in some instances, it was reported, members of the Sawmill and Timber Workers Unions have done construction work on buildings which ordinarily comes under the jurisdiction of the Carpenters Brotherhood locals.

It was pointed out that the wage rates of the Sawmill and Timber Workers are less than the wage rates of skilled carpenters. The question was whether the building construction work done by members of the Sawmill and Timber Workers Unions should come under the jurisdiction of the Tacoma Building Trades. The Executive Council decided in favor of the Building Trades.

Representative William J. Fitzgerald Of Connecticut Has Long Labor Record

By A. F. of L. News Service.

William J. Fitzgerald, Representative in Congress from Second Connecticut District, is no stranger to the needs and aspirations of working men and women.

In addition to 25 years membership in the International Molders' Union of North America and four years' service as first vice president of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor, he was elected to the Connecticut Senate in 1931 and served in that body continuously until 1935.

During this legislative period he was instrumental in securing the enactment of a number of labor laws which raised Connecticut to a high standard of labor legislation compared with other States.

He introduced and worked assiduously for the passage of the minimum wage law, the forty-eight-hour law for women and minors, the old-age pension and unemployment insurance laws, measures for the elimination of child labor and the abolition of home work, and legislation requiring the payment of prevailing wage rates on public buildings.

His broad experience in the field of labor legislation is indicated by the fact that during his service in the Connecticut Senate he was instrumental in passing the various measures designed to benefit the workers.

Nor is Mr. Fitzgerald lacking in experience in the enforcement of labor laws. He served as Deputy Labor Commissioner of Connecticut from 1931 to 1937. It was during this period that the State of Connecticut carried on a crusade, actively participated in by Mr. Fitzgerald, against sweatshops, which resulted in the notorious establishments of low-wage employers being driven from Connecticut.

As an introduction to public welfare work he served on the Connecticut Commission to Investigate Widows' Aid in 1916.

Mr. Fitzgerald was elected to the Seventy-fifth Congress by the votes of 55,369 of his fellow citizens in the area of Norwich, Conn., where he has lived for many years.

When the Congress convened the first week in January, Mr. Fitzgerald already knew where his parliamentary home was and proceeded to settle there.

WILLIAM J. FITZGERALD

Trade Union Congressman from Connecticut

The Labor Committee of the House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-two members, acts on most of the Labor bills introduced in the House. Mr. Fitzgerald asked to be made a member of that committee. His request was complied with.

In addition to his assignment to the Labor Committee, Mr. Fitzgerald is also a member of the House Committees on Education and Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

In view of the multitude of bills affecting working men and women already introduced and referred to the Labor Committee, coupled with the routine work of the other two committees, the Connecticut Congressman undoubtedly is confronted with a busy parliamentary year.

President's Vocational Education Committee Asks Public's Viewpoint

Those Interested in Methods of Training Future Workers Are Requested to Submit Opinions in Connection With Larger Funds Under New Federal Law.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Floyd W. Reeves, chairman of the President's Committee on Vocational Education, announced that the Committee welcomes information and statements of opinion from all groups and individuals interested in vocational education.

The committee was appointed by President Roosevelt to study the experience under the existing program of Federal aid for vocational education, the relation of vocational training to general education and to prevailing economic and social conditions, and the extent of the need for an expanded program.

The committee consists of twenty members. Labor is represented on the committee by John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor; Elizabeth Christman, secretary of the International Glove Workers Union of America, and Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America.

The occasion for the appointment of the committee is the passage by Congress of a substantial increase in the appropriations for Federal aid to vocational education was authorized by the George-Deen Act of June 8, 1936. Appropriations under the George-Deen Act are now being considered and will become available July 1, 1937, if provided by the Congress.

In order to guard against past mistakes in the administration of vocational education, Congress included the following stipulation in the new law:

"No part of the appropriation hereby authorized shall be expended in industrial training programs, except such industrial-plant training he bona fide vocational training, and not a device to utilize the services of vocational trainees for private profit."

The committee stated that in the course of its studies, the committee has become aware that there is much difference of opinion, even in well-informed circles, as to the problems of vocational education.

The committee is therefore interested in receiving written statements of opinion and views from representative individuals and associations.

Such statements will be of material assistance to the committee. They should be addressed to the President's Committee on Vocational Education, Auditorium Building, Washington, D. C.

Exempting Steel Concerns from Walsh-Healey Act Is Opposed by A. F. of L. Executive Council

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Opposition to existing efforts to exempt the steel industry from provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act was expressed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at its quarterly meeting here.

The Walsh-Healey act requires that Government contracts shall not be awarded to concerns where they bar child labor and convict labor, pay minimum prevailing wages and work hours set by the Secretary of Labor and apply the forty-hour week.

The Council held that the steel companies refused to bid on steel required by the Navy for battleship construction because of the Walsh-Healey labor requirements. The Secretary of Labor is authorized by law to waive the terms of the act in certain emergencies. He was currently reported that Secretary Perkins was under pressure to interpret the bid boycott pulled off by the steel companies as creating an emergency in battleship construction which would warrant the exercise of the emergency provision and waiving whatever obligations were attached to the steel producers.

It was pointed out that the law exemptions are placed completely in the hands of the Secretary of Labor. Mr. Green said that the opinion of the Executive Council the action of the steel companies did not warrant such an exemption provision.

He intimated that he might consult the Department of Justice with regard to possible illegal collusion by the steel companies in what appeared to be an agreement not to submit bids for steel products requiring the Government unless they were freed from their restrictions of the Walsh-Healey Act.

ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY WORKERS WIN WAGE STRIKE

Philadelphia, Pa. (AFLNS).—The forty-one day "sit-down" strike of 1,800 employes of the Electric Storage Battery Company here, members of Federal Labor Union No. 18351, was terminated after an agreement was reached between Lewis G. Hines, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and the company officials.

Negotiations were begun immediately after the employes vacated the plant, with the result that the strike committee and officials of the company agreed to a wage increase in wages of five cents per hour and one week's vacation with pay during the months of June, July and August. This agreement was ratified unanimously at a meeting of the union.

St. Paul Unions Stop Wage Chiseling by City Official

By A. F. of L. News Service.

A alleged chiseling tactics on the part of the City Clerk of St. Paul in failing to enforce a municipal resolution providing that the City Government utilize unemployed union painters during the slack Winter months on establishments where paint jobs were stopped by the Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers' Union. It was learned that the City Clerk's department by "conspiring" with the resolution had engaged three "handy men" to re-paint the city's ballot boxes, paying them the handy man's scale of 41 cents an hour. Following the complaint of the Painters' Union this chiseling plan was stopped and union painters given the work.

Pinkerton Men Spy On Federal Official

Subversive Work of Detectives Shown in Shadowing Assistant Secretary of Labor McGrady in Toledo Auto Strike —Sleuths Were Also Active in Machinists' and Railway Clerks' Unions.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—One of the most sensational items in the underworld activities of private detective agencies uncovered by the Senate committee probing industrial espionage was the testimony revealing that the Pinkerton National detective agency ordered, its spies to "shadow" Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, when he was acting as a Federal conciliator in the strike of the Chevrolet workers at Toledo in 1935.

Two Pinkerton spies were "planted" in a hotel room adjoining that in which Mc-Grady occupied during conferences with strike leaders and motor officials.

Robert A. Pinkerton, president of the Pinkerton Agency, and Roy L. Burnside, head of the Toledo office, justified the spying upon McGrady and said that even today they would expect to do either if they were engaged for that purpose.

McGrady Condones Spying

When told of the testimony, Mr. McGrady said:

"I think it is a terrible thing for private detectives to spy on Federal officials on government business. But we expect it. We know or suspect that we are being watched. We have been told our wires have been tapped.

"We are very careful what we do or say. Every Labor Department conciliator has been ordered to conduct himself so that no one can criticize him. They are ordered to remain neutral and they always are."

Spying on Railway Clerks' Union

Spying on trade union officials and even becoming members of unions in order to acquire so-called "inside" information for the use of anti-unionist employers were also revealed as a specific functions of detective agencies, according to testimony before the Senate committee, whose chairman is Senator La Follette of Wisconsin.

Phil. E. Zeigler of Cincinnati, secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, testified that Sam H. Bradly, head of the Cincinnati office of the Pinkerton Agency, and Detective Agency, under the name of Bradley Service, had infiltrated members of the brotherhood.

One of the union members was described by Brady's story that he represented a group of philanthropists seeking data which would be used to improve the conditions of working men and women. Mr. Zeigler said that according to Brady's claim the members of the board of philanthropists included Chief Justice Hughes of the U. S. Supreme Court, Mr. E. S. Park of Boston, John D. Rockefeller Jr., Henry Ford and many other Senators and members of Congress.

Expelled from Machinists Union

Brady testified that he had belonged to the International Association of Machinists on three occasions while engaged in espionage work, but had voluntarily withdrawn each time.

E. J. Davison, secretary-treasurer of the Machinists' Association and Mayor of Kenmore, N. Y., testified that Brady was a member of the union from 1910 until he was expelled in 1915, after it had been discovered that he was a Pinkerton spy.

In 1916, Mr. Davison was a mechanic in Richmond, Va. He said Brady hired a photographer to "entangle a picture of my head which was taken from a group photograph and to work it on another picture of a man standing at a bar drinking." The picture was used, Davison said, in connection with a strike with the union. Brady's trickery was unmasked when Davison showed his friends caught him when he was drunk and snapshot him.

Five years later, Davison continued, Brady was discovered in Atlanta, where he had become a union official and was still spying on his fellow employes. He was then expelled from the International Association of Machinists.

Testimony indicated that in 1917 time he saw Brady was last Fall when he called at the Pinkerton office to brief the Pinkertons had quit labor spying and wanted to get the La Follette Committee to supply them with a spy system to "turn up" the other private detectives.

Knowing Brady as he did, Davison said he paid no attention to his story, but believing there was something shady in the air he told the Alexandria chief of police to keep an eye on the Pinkerton sleuth.

SIT-DOWN STRIKE PROBE ORDERED BY AFL COUNCIL

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—At the closing session of its quarterly meeting here the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor directed William Green, president of the Federation, to have a report prepared on the history and significance of the "sit-down" strike for submission to the next meeting of the Council scheduled to be held next May.

In making the announcement Mr. Green said the Executive Council had taken no action either for or against the "sit-down" strike. He indicated that the subject might be definitely considered in May, following a report by the American Federation of Labor.

Idle Carpenters Estimated To Aggregate Three Million

By A. F. of L. News Service.

According to the Financial World, a publication of big business, approximately three million carpenters are unemployed at the present time. The estimate is based on the Federal Reserve Board's latest index of industrial production and the census figures, which reveal that, taking the 1923-1924 averages of production as 100, building activity stands at only 56 per cent of the base average, while the census figures show a total of more than seven million carpenters.

Election for Eastern and Gulf Sailors to be Held by A. F. of L.

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—In an effort to adjust an inter-union controversy, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at its quarterly meeting here, instructed William Green, president of the A. F. of L., to hold and supervise an election of officers by the members of the Eastern and Gulf Sailors' Association, an affiliate of the International Seamen's Union of America. This action was taken with the consent of the unions concerned after several hearings held by the Council on various phases of the dispute.

Mr. Green said the election would probably be held during the month of May, and would be in accordance with the rules of the Seamen's Union.